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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 CHRISTOPHER SALEM,
12 Plaintiff,
13 v.
14 FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE
15 CORPORATION, as Receiver for LA
16 JOLLA BANK, FSB; UNITED STATES
17 OF AMERICA,
Defendants.

Case No.: 15-CV-1114-AJB-BGS

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION**

(Doc. No. 74)

18
19 Presently before the Court is Plaintiff Christopher Salem's ("Salem") motion for
20 reconsideration of the Court's order dated December 14, 2016 ("Order"), which granted
21 motions to dismiss filed by Defendants Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as Receiver
22 for La Jolla Bank, FSB ("FDIC-R") and the United States of America ("United States")
23 (collectively, "Defendants") and denying Salem's motion for leave to file an amended
24 complaint. (Doc. No. 74.) Defendants oppose the motion. (Doc. Nos. 76, 77.) Having
25 reviewed the parties' legal arguments in light of controlling authority, and pursuant to
26 Local Civil Rule 7.1.d.1, the Court finds the matter suitable for disposition without oral
27 argument. Accordingly, the hearing currently set for May 4, 2017, at 2:00 p.m. is hereby
28 **VACATED**. For the reasons set forth below, the Court **DENIES** Salem's motion.

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 In its order dismissing Salem’s complaint with prejudice and denying him leave to
3 file an amendment, the Court exhaustively summarized this case’s factual and procedural
4 background. (Doc. No. 68.) *See Salem v. F.D.I.C.*, No. 15-CV-1114-AJB-BGS, 2016 WL
5 7229424 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 2016). The Court assumes familiarity with that Order and will
6 accordingly not recite the facts here. In short, this lawsuit is predicated on purported
7 misconduct of the FDIC-R (and through the FDIC-R’s actions, the United States)
8 throughout the foreclosures of Salem’s two Hawaii-based properties and subsequent
9 multiple lawsuits stemming from those foreclosures. The FDIC-R, along with other entities
10 whose conduct Salem seeks to impute to the FDIC-R, is alleged to have committed fraud
11 against, made misrepresentations to, and concealed documents from Salem.

12 Salem instituted this lawsuit on May 18, 2015. (Doc. No. 1.) After having a prior
13 iteration of the complaint dismissed, Salem filed a third amended complaint (“TAC”) on
14 February 18, 2016. (Doc. No. 37; *see* Doc. Nos. 5, 6, 32.) In the TAC, Salem asserted the
15 Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this dispute by virtue of the Federal Tort Claims
16 Act (“FTCA”). (Doc. No. 37 ¶ 5.)

17 Both Defendants moved to dismiss the TAC on the basis of lack of subject matter
18 jurisdiction and failure to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) of the Federal
19 Rules of Civil Procedure.¹ (Doc. Nos. 40, 60.) After the FDIC-R filed its motion to dismiss,
20 but before the United States filed its motion, Salem filed a motion for leave to file a fourth
21 amended complaint (“FAC”). (Doc. No. 58.) The parties fully briefed all three motions.
22 (Doc. Nos. 47, 48, 50, 62–66.)

23 After considering the parties’ arguments, the Court dismissed Salem’s TAC for lack
24 of subject matter jurisdiction. (Doc. No. 68 at 6–10.) The Court concluded it could not
25 entertain Salem’s claims against the United States because the FTCA’s limited waiver of
26 the United States’ sovereign immunity does not extend to claims arising out of
27 _____

28 ¹ All subsequent references to “Rules” are to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

1 misrepresentation, fraud, or deceit. (*Id.* at 8–9.) The Court further concluded it could not
2 exercise subject matter jurisdiction over the FDIC-R because the FTCA “only allows
3 claims against the United States. . . . [A]n agency itself *cannot* be sued under the FTCA.”
4 (*Id.* at 7 (quoting *F.D.I.C. v. Craft*, 157 F.3d 697, 706 (9th Cir. 1998).) The Court finally
5 concluded permitting Salem to file the FAC would be futile because the proposed
6 amendment failed to cure the deficiencies that served as the basis for the Court’s dismissal,
7 notwithstanding having the benefit of the FDIC-R’s motion to dismiss on the docket prior
8 to Salem filing his motion for leave to amend. (*Id.* at 10–13.)

9 LEGAL STANDARD

10 Where the Court’s ruling has resulted in a final judgment or order, a motion for
11 reconsideration may be based either on Rule 59(e) (motion to alter or amend judgment) or
12 Rule 60(b) (motion for relief from judgment). *See Sch. Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah Cnty. v.*
13 *ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1262 (9th Cir. 1993). A motion for reconsideration is treated
14 as a motion to alter or amend a judgment under Rule 59(e) if it is filed within 28 days of
15 entry of judgment; otherwise, it is treated as a Rule 60(b) motion for relief from a judgment
16 or order. *See Am. Ironworks & Erectors, Inc. v. N. Am. Constr. Corp.*, 248 F.3d 892, 898–
17 99 (9th Cir. 2001).

18 Rule 59(e) provides that a court may alter or amend the judgment after the
19 judgment’s entry. “[T]he district court enjoys considerable discretion in granting or
20 denying [a Rule 59(e)] motion.” *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Herron*, 634 F.3d 1101, 1111 (9th Cir.
21 2011) (quoting *McDowell v. Calderon*, 197 F.3d 1253, 1255 n.1 (9th Cir. 1999) (en banc)
22 (per curiam)). However, because “the rule offers an extraordinary remedy, [it should] be
23 used sparingly in the interests of finality and conservation of judicial resources.” *Kona*
24 *Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000) (citation and internal
25 quotation marks omitted). As such, a Rule 59(e) motion generally should not be granted
26 absent highly unusual circumstances, *389 Orange St. Partners v. Arnold*, 179 F.3d 656,
27 665 (9th Cir. 1999), such as an intervening change in controlling law, the availability of
28 newly discovered or previously unavailable evidence, or the need to correct an error or

1 prevent a manifest injustice, *Allstate Ins. Co.*, 634 F.3d at 1111; *see also McDowell*, 197
2 F.3d at 1255 n.4 (finding no abuse of discretion “merely because the underlying order is
3 erroneous, rather than clearly erroneous”).

4 Alternatively, a district judge may provide relief from final judgment under Rule
5 60(b) if the moving party can show “(1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable
6 neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence that, with reasonable diligence, could not have been
7 discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b); (3) fraud . . . ,
8 misrepresentation, or misconduct by an opposing party; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the
9 judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged; it is based on an earlier judgment that
10 has been reversed or vacated; or applying it prospectively is no longer equitable; or (6) any
11 other reason that justifies relief.” *United Nat’l Ins. Co. v. Spectrum Worldwide, Inc.*, 555
12 F.3d 772, 780 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 60(b)) (alterations in original).

13 A Rule 60(b) motion, however, is “not a vehicle to reargue [a] motion or to present
14 evidence which should have been raised before.” *United States v. Westlands Water Dist.*,
15 134 F. Supp. 2d 1111, 1131 (E.D. Cal. 2001) (citation omitted). “A party seeking
16 reconsideration must show more than a disagreement with the Court’s decision, and
17 recapitulation of the cases and arguments considered by the court before rendering its
18 original decision fails to carry the moving party’s burden.” *Id.* (citation and internal
19 quotation marks omitted). Ultimately, motions for reconsideration are committed to the
20 district court’s discretion. *Navajo Nation v. Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakama*
21 *Indian Nation*, 331 F.3d 1041, 1046 (9th Cir. 2003).

22 **DISCUSSION**

23 Salem makes multiple requests in his motion for reconsideration. First, he asserts the
24 Court’s ruling relating to subject matter jurisdiction is incorrect because (1) the FDIC
25 administrative rule codified at 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6)(A)(ii) provides for judicial review
26 of the agency’s disallowance of a claim; and (2) the Court erroneously relied on the FDIC-
27 R’s “bar date” on his administrative claim to foreclose his right to claim monies. (Doc. No.
28 74 at 3). Salem also asks the Court to clarify its ruling related to subject matter jurisdiction.

1 (*Id.* at 7.)

2 Second, Salem contends the Court’s denial of leave to amend the complaint was
3 unfair because amendment would not be futile. (*Id.* at 2.) Third, Salem argues the Court’s
4 denial of his request to stay the instant proceedings “seems unfair, prejudiced, and in
5 complete contradiction to judicial economy.” (*Id.* at 4.) Finally, Salem seeks
6 reconsideration of Magistrate Judge Skomal’s denial of his motion to compel the FDIC-R
7 to release certain documents. (*Id.*) He asserts this denial prejudiced him in that it prevented
8 him from proving amendment would not be futile because it would prove denial of his
9 administrative claim was groundless. (*Id.* at 4–5.)

10 The Court rejects each of Salem’s claims. An overarching issue with Salem’s motion
11 is that he misconstrues the purpose of a motion for reconsideration. Whether brought under
12 Rule 59(e) or 60(b), such motions “are not the proper vehicles for rehashing old arguments
13 and are not intended to give an unhappy litigant one additional chance to sway the judge.”
14 *Kilbourne v. Coca-Cola Co.*, No. 14cv984-MMA (BGS), 2015 WL 10943610, at *2 (S.D.
15 Cal. Sept. 11, 2015) (quoting *Phillips v. C.R. Bard, Inc.*, 290 F.R.D. 615, 670 (D. Nev.
16 2013)). That he clearly disagrees with the Court’s decision does not render relief
17 appropriate. *See Westlands Water Dist.*, 134 F. Supp. 2d at 1131 (“A party seeking
18 reconsideration must show more than a disagreement with the Court’s decision, and
19 recapitulation of the cases and arguments considered by the court before rendering its
20 original decision fails to carry the moving party’s burden.” (citation and internal quotation
21 marks omitted)); *see also McDowell*, 197 F.3d at 1255 n.4 (finding no abuse of discretion
22 “merely because the underlying order is erroneous, rather than clearly erroneous”).

23 Beyond this basic issue, Salem’s contentions are meritless. To the extent Salem cites
24 to the FDIC-R’s denial of his administrative claim based on the “bar date” as the basis for
25 the Court’s determination that subject matter jurisdiction does not exist in this case, he is
26 wrong. The Court’s determination that subject matter jurisdiction does not exist over the
27 FDIC-R was predicated upon the fact that the FTCA does not permit lawsuits against
28 federal agencies. (Doc. No. 68 at 7–8.)

1 Salem's invocation of 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6) similarly does not require relief on the
2 instant motion. Salem expressly invoked the FTCA as the basis for the Court's jurisdiction
3 in the TAC and proposed FAC, and he did not argue § 1821(d)(6) as a basis for jurisdiction
4 in his oppositions to Defendants' motions to dismiss. (Doc. No. 37 ¶ 5; Doc. No. 58-1 ¶ 5.)
5 Because this is an argument he could have, and should have, invoked at that time, he cannot
6 raise it now. *See Shaw v. Experian Information Solutions, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-1295 JLS
7 (BLM), 2016 WL 7634441, at *1 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 4, 2016) ("A party may not raise new
8 arguments or present new evidence if [he] could have reasonably raised them earlier."
9 (citing *Kona Enters.*, 229 F.3d at 890)).²

10 To be clear, the Court's dismissal of this case rested exclusively on the conclusion
11 that the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over Salem's claims as alleged in the TAC.
12 This determination turned on the conclusion that, when viewing the allegations contained
13 in the complaint, Salem sought to sue Defendants for misrepresentation, fraud, and deceit.
14 (Doc. No. 68 at 9–10; *see id.* at 7.)³ The Court determined it cannot exercise subject matter
15

16 ² The Court also notes that, in light of Salem's administrative claim being disallowed on
17 November 18, 2014, (Doc. No. 37-2), his complaint—filed on May 18, 2015—appears to
18 be untimely under 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6). Section 1821(d)(6)(A)(ii) provides a 60-day
19 limitations period for filing a lawsuit for judicial review of a disallowance that begins to
20 run from the date of notice of disallowance. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6)(A)(ii). Section
21 1821(d)(6)(B)(ii) states that the failure to file the lawsuit within the limitations period
22 results in the claim being disallowed, "such disallowance shall be final, and the claimant
23 shall have no further rights or remedies with respect to such claim." *Id.* § 1821(d)(6)(B)(ii);
24 *see also Jette v. Orange Cnty. Fin., Inc.*, No. 2:08-CV-1767-GEB-EFB, 2009 WL 5029563,
25 at *3 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 15, 2009) ("Plaintiffs' failure to act within the sixty day statutory
26 time period is fatal to their [] claim against the FDIC. Since the court has no jurisdiction
27 over claims filed outside of the [sixty]-day statute of limitations mandated by §
28 1821(d)(6)(B), Plaintiffs' [] claim against the FDIC is dismissed." (citation and internal
quotation marks omitted)).

³ Salem takes issue with this conclusion. (Doc. No. 74 at 4.) However, Salem does not
disagree with the observation that his complaint is replete with multiple allegations of
deceit, concealment, and misrepresentation. (*See, e.g.*, Doc. No. 37 ¶¶ 18, 20, 22, 33, 46,
50, 52–53, 56, 58; *id.* at Ct. III ¶ 1, Ct. IV ¶¶ 1, 10.) The law is quite clear that sovereign
immunity bars claims against the United States that are predicated upon allegations of

1 jurisdiction over the United States because the FTCA, which provides a limited waiver of
2 the United States' sovereign immunity, does not permit the United States to be sued for
3 fraud or deceit. (Doc. No. 68 at 9–10.) The Court further determined it cannot exercise
4 subject matter jurisdiction over the FDIC-R because the FTCA—which Salem expressly
5 invoked as the basis for jurisdiction in this case, (Doc. No. 37 ¶ 5)—“only allows claims
6 against the United States. . . . [A]n agency itself *cannot* be sued under the FTCA.” (Doc.
7 No. 68 at 7–8 (quoting *Craft*, 157 F.3d at 706).) As such, the Court rendered no rulings on
8 the merits of Salem's claims.⁴

9 Salem contends the Court improperly denied him leave to file his proposed FAC
10 because amendment was not futile. (Doc. No. 74 at 2.) However, as just explained, Salem
11 has provided no basis for revisiting the Court's decision relating to subject matter
12 jurisdiction.⁵ Nor does he dispute that the FAC was virtually identical to the TAC,

14 misrepresentation, fraud, or deceit. 28 U.S.C. § 2680(h) (exempting misrepresentation and
15 deceit from the FTCA's waiver of immunity); *Owyhee Grazing Ass'n v. Field*, 637 F.2d
16 694, 697 (9th Cir. 1981) (“[C]laims against the United States for fraud or misrepresentation
17 by a federal officer are absolutely barred by 28 U.S.C. § 2680(h).”) Because Salem has
18 identified no error of fact or law as it relates to the Court's determination that all of his
19 claims sound in fraud or deceit, relief on this motion is inappropriate.

20 ⁴ Salem nitpicks the Court's recitation of the case's factual background. (Doc. No. 74 at 7–
21 8.) The sentences Salem plucks from the Order have absolutely no bearing on the instant
22 motion. As just stated, the Court's decision rested exclusively on its lack of subject matter
23 jurisdiction. Accordingly, whether the loans were cross collateralized and allowed the bank
24 to foreclose on both properties, (*id.* at 5), whether a law firm's concurrent representation
25 of the FDIC-R and One West Bank was improper, (*id.* at 8), or whether the FDIC-R was
26 controlling the bank's actions, (*id.* at 9), played absolutely no role in the Court's analysis
27 and conclusions.

28 ⁵ In fact, Salem's motion practice only supports the Court's conclusion that this case is one
sounding in misreprensation, fraud, and deceit, notwithstanding the labels he places on
his claims. (Doc. No. 65 at 14 (Salem's opposition to United States' motion to dismiss,
describing the complaint as “a roadmap focusing on a single lane of continuing
concealment of [] Salem's [] mortgage loan documents at every turn under the control and
purview of the FDIC-R” (emphasis added)); Doc. No. 78 at 5 (Salem's reply in support of
motion for reconsideration, stating he will seek sanctions against, *inter alia*, the FDIC-R
“for malpractice, bad faith, and *fraud*” (emphasis added)).)

1 notwithstanding having had the benefit of both the Court's previous dismissal of his
2 complaint and the FDIC-R's motion to dismiss the TAC on the docket before filing his
3 request for leave to amend. As such, the Court declines to exercise its discretion to grant
4 Salem relief on this point.

5 Salem next argues the Court's denial of his request to stay the instant proceedings
6 "seems unfair, prejudiced, and in complete contradiction to judicial economy." (*Id.* at 4.)
7 Given that Salem does not identify any clear error with the Court's denial, but rather only
8 observes the denial "seems unfair," the Court declines to grant relief on this point. Similarly
9 unavailing is Salem's contention that reconsideration of Judge Skomal's denial of Salem's
10 motion to compel is appropriate. Salem identifies no basis for reconsideration as listed in
11 Rules 59(e) and 60(b), but merely points to the prejudice the denial has caused him. (*Id.* at
12 5, 9.) This is insufficient to justify relief on this motion.⁶

13 Finally, Salem asks the Court to clarify its Order in two respects. First, Salem asks
14 the Court to confirm that the Order "does not allow FDIC-R any form of relief or rights of
15 asserting res judicata on the merits" of claims he has currently pending before the District
16

17 ⁶ Salem asserts denial of his motion to compel prejudiced him from proving amendment
18 would not be futile. (Doc. No. 74 at 4.) Yet the Court's conclusion that amendment is futile
19 was based on Salem's own complaints. It was Salem's failure to properly state subject
20 matter jurisdiction in five versions of his complaint that led the Court to determine
21 amendment would be futile. Any documents in the FDIC-R's possession would not alter
the Court's conclusion.

22 To the extent Salem is confused by the Court's explanation of a factual challenge
23 versus a facial challenge to subject matter jurisdiction, (*see* Doc. No. 78 at 3), the Court
24 clarifies that a defendant may assert one of these two types of challenges. *Warren v. Fox*
25 *Family Worldwide, Inc.*, 328 F.3d 1136, 1139 (9th Cir. 2003). In the instant case,
26 Defendants asserted facial challenges. In other words, they contended that the TAC did not
27 state subject matter jurisdiction on its face, without the need to submit extraneous
28 documents to establish this deficiency. *Safe Air for Everyone v. Meyer*, 373 F.3d 1035,
1039 (9th Cir. 2004) (stating that where a party asserts a facial challenge, the court limits
its inquiry to the allegations set forth in the complaint). As such, Judge Skomal's denial of
Salem's motion to compel played no part in the Order or Salem's failure to show
amendment would not be futile.

1 Court of Hawaii. (*Id.* at 4 (emphasis in original).) Second, he asks the Court to clarify
2 whether its Order forecloses his right “to file suit for judicial adjudication of the FDIC-R’
3 [*sic*] Administrative Claim under 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6)(A)(ii).” (*Id.* at 10.)


4 The Court cannot provide the requested guidance. As an initial matter, the Court is
5 not permitted to issue advisory opinions. *F.C.C. v. Pacifica Found.*, 438 U.S. 726, 735
6 (1978) (“federal courts have never been empowered to issue advisory opinions”).
7 Accordingly, the Court cannot advise Salem on the rulings the District of Hawaii may issue
8 or whether it is appropriate for him to seek relief in another forum. Even if it were
9 appropriate for the Court to issue such an opinion, the Court cannot provide the
10 “clarifications” Salem seeks for another basic reason: The Court does not have before it all
11 the facts necessary to render such a determination. The Court cannot say, for example,
12 whether the FDIC-R can invoke res judicata or another doctrine to bar further litigation
13 because it cannot be told, from the facts before the Court, whether the elements of res
14 judicata are met. The Court can simply clarify that its Order dismissing this case with
15 prejudice is predicated solely on the conclusion that Salem’s claims in this case sound in
16 fraud and deceit, and the FTCA does not waive sovereign immunity for such claims against
17 Defendants. It is for the District of Hawaii to determine, based on all the facts before it,
18 whether res judicata or another doctrine will foreclose litigation in that lawsuit based upon
19 the Court’s decision in this case.

20 CONCLUSION

21 The Court is sensitive to Salem’s position. However, the law is clear: The United
22 States is immune from suits sounding in fraud and deceit, and its agencies cannot be sued
23 under the FTCA. As such, Salem’s motion for reconsideration is **DENIED**. (Doc. No. 74.)

24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25 Dated: April 17, 2017

26 
27 Hon. Anthony J. Battaglia
28 United States District Judge